

HAIG ARMY SWEEPS ON FOR ANOTHER MILE



The



World.



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KERENSKY READY TO ATTACK BOLSHEVIKI

Mob Flogs, Tars and Feathers Seventeen I. W. W.'s

AMOUNT OF MONEY SPENT IN FUSION FIGHT OUTRAGEOUS, ASSERTS A MITCHEL LEADER

Head of Committee That Elected Mayor in 1913, Raps One That "Failed in 1917."

CRITICISM FOR DODGE.

Price Declares Campaign Contained Elements to Make Reforms Open to Suspicion.

Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Fusion Executive Committee of 1913 which elected Mayor Mitchell, and a member of the Fusion Committee of 1917, which failed to re-elect the Mayor, said today:

"The amount of money expended by the Fusion Committee of 1917 in this campaign was perfectly outrageous. It goes far beyond anything in my recollection in a municipal campaign by reformers or by regular parties.

"Up to five weeks before election there was no organization at all for campaign purposes, and this even after the Fusionists had lost by their negligence the Republican primary election.

"The Fusion Committee of 1917 rented nice, attractive offices in an inaccessible part of Madison Avenue, offices that would have been thoroughly fitted for an advertising agency. Fortunately, a political campaign cannot be conducted like a selling campaign for soap. A ticket cannot be advertised into office through the paid columns of the newspapers.

"Post-mortems are always disagreeable, and I realize, are peculiarly easy. They are only valuable if they teach us something and help us find out what was wrong with the organization. This campaign has taught us that the Fusion managers absolutely failed to understand the popular mind of the town, with the most deplorable result.

"My belief that Fusion movements along the old lines will not again be successful has been strengthened by the way the recent campaign was conducted. The committee contained elements which make reforms in this town unpopular and open to suspicion.

"I protested to Mr. Cleveland Dodge that he should not take the Chairmanship of the committee of 1917 unless he was willing to be the actual working head and not merely a figurehead.

"Mr. Dodge agreed with me then, but on taking the chairmanship he attended but one meeting of the committee that I can recollect. The consequence was that conduct of affairs remained entirely in the hands of William Hamilton Childs. He had practical veto on expenditures and, as the hands that control the purse always dominate, no activity was undertaken without his consent."

Mr. Price advocates the formation of a new city party and a change in the Primary Law which would permit of a non-partisan primary for municipal elections, divorced from old political parties.

GERMANS BOMB HOSPITAL; KILL TEN IN AIR RAIDS

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The following official announcement was made today: "Enemy aviators threw down fifty bombs in the region of Dunkirk. Three persons were killed and three wounded. The hospital at Zuydoville, Department of the Nord, also was attacked by German aviators, who threw down incendiary bombs. Seven persons belonging to the hospital staff were killed and nine were wounded."

SPARTAN MOTHER GREETED U. S. HERO, BACK A CRIPPLE

Two Americans, Severely Wounded as Germans Shelled Ambulance, Arrive Home.

One American mother, Mrs. McQuillen of Philadelphia, gave proof to-day of her Spartan spirit of sacrifice to patriotism when she met her wounded son, Brice McQuillen, at the head of the landing stage when an American liner came in.

McQuillen, hobbling on a crutch, with his right leg gone, and wearing the uniform of the American Field Ambulance Service, was greeted by his mother with the words: "Welcome home, son"—and the two then fell into each other's arms.

With McQuillen, also on crutches, was his chum, Wayne Vetterline, also of Philadelphia.

Both boys were badly wounded before Verdun Aug. 2. They had three wounded French soldiers in their ambulance and were hoisting in a fourth while under shelling when a projectile exploded in their midst. The four French wounded were killed, the ambulance wrecked and both Americans terribly mangled. When they recovered they found they had received the Medal Militaire and the Croix de Guerre, with palm and star.

The ship which brought McQuillen and Vetterline carried Representative Medill McCormick of Illinois, just back from a survey of all the European fronts. He left the ship hurriedly, presumably to catch a train to Washington to report to President Wilson.

Isaac F. Marcomson, writer, returned on the ship after several months' stay abroad. He was at Monte San Gabriele when the Italians held that peak, and attributed the present Italian defeat to lack of guns and shells.

"Gen. Cadorna," Marcomson said, "is a victim of circumstances. I have seen nearly all soldiers in the war and to my mind the Italians are the best in appearance and action."

"Lenine," he continued, "discourages the Russian situation, is undoubtedly a German agent and he is the most dangerous man in Russia today."

GERMANS CUT THROATS OF CAPTURED CANADIANS

Ten Men Taken in Loos Raid Reported Slaughtered in Cold Blood.

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 10.—The bodies of ten Canadian soldiers were found with their throats cut when Canadians drove the enemy from a position in the Loos sector recently, according to advices received here to-day.

The ten men had been captured in a raid and slaughtered in cold blood when the German position was attacked. Capt. Alex Solomon was one of the ten.

RACING RESULTS, Page 2

TAR AND FEATHERS FOR 17 I. W. W. MEN AFTER FLOGGING

Taken From Police by Masked Mob of Oklahoma "Knights of Liberty."

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 10.—Taken from the police guards who were escorting them out of the city, seventeen members of the Industrial Workers of the World were whipped, tarred and feathered by a crowd of men in long black robes and black masks in a wild ravine near here last night. The whereabouts of the victims was unknown to-day.

In many respects the attack bore remarkable similarity to the kidnapping and flogging of the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, the Cincinnati pacifist, by a masked band at Florence, Ky., two weeks ago. Stripped to the waist, each I. W. W. was lashed with a cat-o-nine-tails and a coat of hot tar and feathers was applied to the bleeding back. With each stroke of the lash the black-robed group uttered the words:

"In the name of the outraged women and children of Belgium!" Immediately following the beatings, the I. W. W.'s were started toward the Osage Hills, while the crowd fired hundreds of rifle and revolver shots into the air.

"The Knights of Liberty" apparently is the name by which the black-robed group chooses to be known. Large printed signs bearing these words appeared after the attack on the front door of the I. W. W. headquarters, in railroad stations, on telephone poles and elsewhere.

Eleven of the seventeen I. W. W.'s had been convicted in police court on a charge of vagrancy. Each was fined \$100 and committed to jail, and six others who had appeared as witnesses decided to suspend the fines if the seventeen would leave the city before morning.

In three touring cars, an officer at the wheel of each car, the men were started away.

As the cars neared I. W. W. Hall a number of the "Knights of Liberty" jumped from behind a pile of bricks and with leveled rifles and revolvers ordered the drivers to stop.

The I. W. W.'s were quickly searched, their hands tied with rope, and the drivers were ordered to proceed. Six automobile loads of men, similarly clad and armed, joined the procession. They were driven into the ravine.

Fifteen or twenty of the "Knights," with rifles, were stationed at fifty-yard intervals. Several cars that tried to reach the spot were turned back by these guards, who threatened to shoot if they did not move quickly. The automobiles were placed in a circle, with their lights shining on an oak tree. The seventeen I. W. W.'s were made to strip to the waist. The "Knights" stood guard with guns pointed at each man. One by one the ropes were taken from their wrists and they were tied to the big tree. One of the party then stepped forward with a lash and applied it until the blood ran. Then another stepped up with a brush and a pot of boiling tar. This was applied over the back and several handfuls of feathers thrown into the tar.

When the last man had done his turn at the whipping post they were all lined up with their faces toward the west. "Let this be a warning to all I. W. W.'s to never come to Tulsa again," said the ringleader. "Now get."

The frightened and half-naked men ran with their bare feet through the brush. Members of the "Knights" fired volley after volley into the air.

KORNILOFF MAKES ESCAPE, SAYS PETROGRAD DESPATCH; JOINS KERENSKY AND KALEDINE

Hope in London Revived by the Bolshevik Proclamation About Movement of Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The battle by which Kerensky hopes to save Russia from the Bolshevik may be impending around Petrograd to-day, according to to-day's interpretation here of Bolshevik-censored despatches from the Russian capital.

The proclamation of the Petrograd Soviet of Workmen and Soldiers that the Kerensky, Kaledine and Korniloff parties are "moving troops to Petrograd" gave the basis for belief in London that the Provisional Government was about to act with all its strength to stamp out Lenine, Trotsky and their mushroom government.

At the same time there was considerable apprehension over one despatch, passed by the Bolshevik censor at Petrograd, declaring that American Ambassador Francis had received word that the revolution had spread to Moscow. This message asserted the Bolshevik had repeated their corps at Petrograd in Moscow, assuming control of all Government machinery.

It had been expected here that Moscow would rally to the support of the Provisional Government. The city has always heretofore been a strong supporter of Kerensky and the Provisional Government. If it is confirmed that the Bolshevik now control it, the coup must have been cleverly carried out. The last word received regarding Premier Kerensky was that he was enroute to Moscow, with the expectation of establishing the Provisional Government's capital there.

The suspicion that Germany's hand was behind the whole Bolshevik revolt was strengthened to-day with receipt of despatches quoting Nicholas Lenin's speech before the All-Russian Council of Workmen and Soldiers. He proposed a programme which dovetailed exactly with the long-continued German peace propaganda. Lenine, presumably spokesman for the new powers installed at Petrograd, proposed a three-months' armistice of all warring powers—which would carry Germany through a critical winter, if agreed to—and a conference of representatives of all nations to discuss peace.

NEW RUSSIAN CABINET IS HEADED BY LENINE; TROTSKY HIS CHIEF AID

Leader of the Bolshevik Is the Premier and Ex-New York Reporter Foreign Minister.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.—The All-Russian Congress of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates is reported unofficially to have named a Cabinet composed of Bolsheviks. The Cabinet is headed by Nikolai Lenine as Premier and Leon Trotsky holds the post of Foreign Minister.

The Cabinet will serve until the Constituent Assembly approves it or selects a new one. In addition to Lenine and Trotsky, the other members are reported to be as follows: Minister of the Interior, M. Binkoff; Minister of Agriculture, M. Milutin; Minister of Labor, M. Solovnikoff; Committee on War and Maritime, M. Ovsannikov; Krylenko and Hribnikov; Minister of Commerce, M. N. Oglin.

GERMAN FORCES ENTER THE CAPITAL OF FINLAND

Warships Had Been Reported Off Helsinki Several Days Ago.

HELSINKI, Nov. 10.—Helsinki, capital of Finland, has been entered by the Germans, according to a post despatch from Haparanda.

TEUTONS ADVANCE TO PIAVE RIVER; CAPTURE ASIAGO

Effort to Outflank Italians Seen in an Offensive on the Trentino Front.

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (via London).—The Austro-German forces which are invading Northern Italy have reached the Piave River. Asiago has been captured.

The Piave River has been reached all the way from Susegana to the Adriatic.

Asiago is on the Trentino front, 20 miles west of the Piave River, along which the Italians have been expecting to fight a decisive battle. The capture of Asiago indicates that the Germans and Austrians have begun an offensive on the Trentino front in an effort to outflank the Piave line.

[The breaking of the Italian front at this point probably would entail retirement of the Italians from the Piave line.

[Susegana is at the foothills of the Alps, 31 miles from the Adriatic coast. The Germans have reached the Piave all along its course over the peaks of northern Italy].

ROME, Nov. 10.—The enemy has been checked in the Ledro Valley, the War Office announces. A hostile thrust at Brenon, in the Tesino Basin, also has been checked. From Susegana to the sea the Italian rear guards, disengaging themselves from the enemy, crossed the Piave River, blowing up bridges.

An Italian rear guard force which had been surrounded at Lorenzago, succeeded in forcing its way out. The magnitude of the task of withdrawal to the Piave line was made apparent with the arrival of countless refugees from that territory. It was estimated that there are now a million homeless people in Rome. Many are in dire need.

Military exigencies dictated the complete civil as well as military evacuation of all the territory between the Livenza and Piave Rivers. Such large villages and cities as Belluno, Vittorio, Conegliano, Parenona, Sacile and Oderzo were completely stripped of their inhabitants. The enemy will find them literally shells.

The abandonment of territory to the invaders heretofore has not been on such a large scale. The evacuation for the retreat across the Tagliamento was only partial, presumably because the Italian command never intended to make its final stand before the enemy along that line.

Gen. Alfieri, the Minister of War, in announcing to Gen. Cadorna his appointment to the Inter-Allied Military Committee, said that he understood how sorry Gen. Cadorna would be to have to leave the army he so often led to victory. Gen. Cadorna's sorrow, the Minister says, will be shared by the army and the country, as Cadorna's name stands for intelligence, courage, firmness and energy. But the Government felt bound to ask Gen. Cadorna to make this sacrifice so that he might contribute in a larger field to the common task of Italy and the Allies.

Gen. Alfieri also sent a telegram of congratulation to Gen. Diaz, the new Commander in Chief, expressing in the name of Italy, confidence in him.

BI MAN Ends Life in Rome.

Henry Friedman, 34, 1213 Madison Avenue, formerly a clerk, shot himself in the head this morning at his home and died instantly. Friedman, who had been in for months and had just returned from a sanatorium in Jersey City.

Caproni Flight Again Postponed.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 10.—The scheduled flight of the big Caproni aeroplane, with nine passengers, to Langley Field, Va., was again postponed to-day, Monday being set for the time for the trip.

BRITISH DRIVE BAVARIANS FROM LAST OF THE RIDGES; TAKE 12 FORTIFIED FARMS

Advancing in the Midst of a Great Storm, Haig's Troops Gain All Their Objectives on Battlefield Beyond Passchendaele.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FLANDERS, Nov. 10 (United Press).—British troops drove their wedge nearly a mile further into the German positions out of Passchendaele to-day. Haig's victorious troops are reported to have achieved all their objectives.

A dozen strongly fortified farms have been overrun by the British attacking waves. Vigorous fighting was reported all along the line of the advance.

Haig's advance to-day is showing the Bavarians gradually off all the ridges. They are resisting violently but unsuccessfully.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—In stormy weather at dawn this morning Field Marshal Haig again set his great attacking war machine in motion for a drive north and northwest of Passchendaele.

"Good progress" in the new attack was noted in the British Commander-in-Chief's report.

The drive to-day is the second this week which the British have directed at the last remaining hold by the enemy on the Passchendaele Ridge. The direct objective of both of these thrusts is Westroosebeke, lying at the extremity of the high ground and commanding the lowlands north to Roulers.

With to-day's smash, Haig has been boring ahead in the "Ypres sector" since Sept. 21. This is his ninth general assault against the enemy's line. Every previous blow has been powerful enough to advance the British lines materially—and this despite the fact that the Crown Prince Rupprecht massed his choicest Bavarian troops to oppose the Tommies.

Roulers is the ultimate objective of the British onslaught. With this city in British hands, one of the main lines of German communications to the coast submarine bases of Zebrugge and Ostend would be severed. Roulers lies five miles beyond Passchendaele.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR REPUDIATES BOLSHEVIKI

Refuses to Recognize the Government Now Established at Petrograd.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Declaring that Russia can be headed by a "national government" uniting all the constructive elements of the Russian democracy, Ambassador Bakhmeteff announced this afternoon that the Russian Embassy in Washington will refuse to recognize the authority of the Maximilian government.

"Under present circumstances," Ambassador Bakhmeteff stated, "the Russian Embassy is unable to get any authoritative and full information as to the events in Russia."

"The Petrograd events are a revolt of a party against the National Government. The Maximilians are in no way representative of the whole of Russia. If they have succeeded in seizing the power and if they form a 'Maximilian government' such a government cannot express the will of the people."

French Repulse German Attacks Northwest of Rheims.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—German troops undertook a series of advances last night against French positions northwest of Rheims, says to-day's official report. They were repulsed by the French. The statement follows: "On the front northwest of Rheims the night was marked by a series of efforts directed by the enemy against our trenches and small posts, especially in the sectors of Louvre, Courcy and du Godat. We repulsed the enemy by our fire, and he was not able to approach our lines at any point. "East of Neuville we penetrated a German trench and destroyed shelters. "On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front), the artillery fighting continues to be spirited in the vicinity of Chauve Wood, where there were patrol engagements in which we took prisoners. "In the Vosges and in Alsace we inflicted considerable losses on the enemy in raiding his lines northwest of Senones and east of Seppois. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

KEEP UP YOUR STRENGTH